



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

smacks too much of the bar-room. We might say, *I invited them to drink a glass of wine with me.* P. 237 (5, 3), *as-tu trouvé à qui parler? Have you found Miss Right? Better, have you found the right girl?* P. 260 (110, 23), *Je m'en charge, I undertake that it shall be so.* Better, *I answer for it.* P. 264 (143, 16), *je suis reçu au salon de peinture, I have two pictures hung in the Academy.* Better, *my pictures have been accepted by the Academy.* P. 269 (166, 12), *que voulez-vous! What would you have? Better, What else could you expect!* P. 272 (191, 5), *en Parisienne comme il faut, into a lady-like Parisian girl* (sic). Geneviève is no longer a girl. Why not say, *into a well-bred Parisian lady?*

Some of the grammatical statements might be modified. P. 256 (90, 20), the explanation of the subjunctive will be clearer, if it be added, than the *relative* denotes *character.* P. 268 (163, 29, v), the example in the text has only *one* infinitive. But these are only a small part of the whole book. The work is admirably done, and will help, not only to instruct pupils of the intermediate grades, but also to stimulate the desire to read more widely in French for the enjoyment of the literature.

WALTER D. TOY.

University of North Carolina.

CORRESPONDENCE.

'TOTE.'

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES:

SIRS:—With reference to the frequent discussions concerning the etymology of the provincial word, "tote," meaning to "carry," resumed two years ago in the pages of this journal, vol. vi, pp. 180f., I have thought it of interest to call attention to an instance of the use of this word in the American colonial period which is earlier than any that has ever come under my own observation.—I owe to my brother, Philip A. Bruce, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, the communication of this instance which was made in the following terms:

"The word occurs in the 7th clause in the grievances of Gloucester County which were presented to the three Commissioners who

had been sent to the colony of Virginia to inquire into the causes of the rebellion of 1676 headed by Nathaniel Bacon. All the counties of the colony were asked to give a statement of their grounds of complaint against the administration of the affairs of Virginia by the men then in authority in the colony. The original of the Gloucester grievances is preserved in the British State Paper Office, Colonial Entry-Book, No. 81, pp. 325-327, February, 1676-77, 7th clause. A complaint against Major Robert Beverley that when this county had according to order raised 60 armed men to be an outguard for the Governour, who not finding the Governour nor those appointed commanders they were by Beverly commanded to goe to work, fall trees and mawle and *toat* rails which many of them refusing to doe he presently disarm'd them and sent them home at a tyme when this country were infested by the Indians who had but a little before cutt off 6 persons in one family and attempted others. They beg reparation against the said Beverly and his Majesties gracious Pardon for their late defections."

The occurrence of the word in a public remonstrance to the King is significant, as showing how firmly fixed it was in popular use in Virginia even at this early date. With regard to the older theory of African origin for the word, my brother calls my attention to the fact that at this time the number of negro slaves in Virginia was still very small, so that negro influence on the speech of the English population would hardly have been strong enough as yet to have added a word to their vocabulary.

Before concluding, I should like to point out what seems to me to be a very important omission in Prof. Baskervill's identification of the word "tote," with the word "tout," as in the phrase, "to tout for custom" (MOD. LANG. NOTES vi, 181)—the omission, I mean, to explain the marked difference in the pronunciation of the two words.

J. DOUGLAS BRUCE.

Bryn Mawr College.

THE AVOWING OF ARTHUR.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES.

SIRS:—The first tale of Bawdewyn of Britain in the Middle English *Avowing of Arthur* (sts. 58-62, Robson, *Three Early English Metrical Romances*, pp. 86-88) is compared by Gaston Paris ('Hist. Litt.' xxx, 112) with